

# Albuquerque Daily Citizen

VOLUME 10

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30 1903

NUMBER 41

## THE REPORT OF MAJORITY

**Shows Bad Doings, But Still Attempts to Exonerate**

**THE MANAGEMENT FROM CRUELTY**

**There is a Censure in the Mary Leonard Case, Which Needed Investigation.**

Las Vegas, June 29, 1903.

To the Hon. Miguel A. Otero, governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sir: The committee to investigate the territorial insane asylum, appointed by your official order on the 9th instant respectfully submits the following report of its proceedings and findings.

The committee was organized by the selection of Mr. R. J. Palen as chairman on the 15th instant, the day designated in your official notice to the members for the meeting of the committee, and the necessary steps were taken to give the utmost publicity possible to the manner of procedure to be observed in the investigation by public notice in the newspapers at Las Vegas and by formal subpoena to all witnesses whose names could be ascertained by the committee or were furnished by the representatives of the parties who had been instrumental in procuring and publishing details of the alleged mismanagement of the asylum. Steps were also taken in all cases to procure the attendance of absent witnesses, and in this particular the board of regents of the asylum heartily cooperated with the committee by paying all expenses and transportation of such witnesses, and extending every facility to your committee for procuring their attendance.

Request was made of your committee by representatives of the parties making the charges to be present in person or by attorney, which was granted, and during the greater part of our sessions they were so represented. A similar privilege was granted the board of directors of the asylum and exercised by them. Five full days, with long sessions open to the public, were given to the hearing of the testimony attached to this report.

Before proceeding to take the testimony, your committee made a careful and thorough inspection of the asylum and thoroughly looked into all the methods used by the officials in the command and management of the patients and in the discharge of the general affairs of the asylum, and the asylum appeared to be in the most excellent condition, and its affairs judiciously and properly managed. Perfect cleanliness prevailed, there was an entire absence of repulsive features, the patients appeared to be as well cared for and under as little restraint, as was compatible with their mental condition and it was a matter of surprise to the committee that so satisfactory condition of affairs should exist with so little appearance of the exertion of force or restraint. The patients appeared to be well nourished and your committee saw nothing in the course of its inspection meriting criticism or unfavorable comment.

We found that the charges against the asylum might be conveniently divided for the purpose of our report under the following heads:

First. Quantity and quality of the food furnished the patients and whether the patients were subjected to any deprivation of food as a punishment.

Second. Work, whether the work required by the patients was of an excessive character and what was the effect on them of such work as was required or permitted.

Third. Cruel and inhuman treatment. Male ward—The so-called Ferris wheel baths; the use of the gag; the dip and shower baths; strapping to the doors, and other unnecessary restraint; blows or kicks inflicted on patients.

Female ward—Striking, kicking, choking patients; throwing them violently to the floor; dragging them by the hair or ears; subjecting patients to unnecessary exertions when in an enfeebled condition; strapping them to the floor; whether there was failure

to guard against unnecessary exposure to cold of patients confined in cells; the use of baths, dip and shower.

Fourth. Desecration of the bodies of the dead.

Fifth. The Dr. Mohlau case.

Sixth. The alleged mismanagement and misconduct of the officials in charge.

(a) Board of regents.  
(b) Medical superintendent.  
(c) Steward.  
(d) Matron.  
(e) Attendants.

**Findings on Charges as Classified.**

First. Your committee finds that the quantity of food furnished the patients is and was ample; that its quality was good and wholesome, and that patients have not been deprived of food as a punishment.

Second. Work. Your committee finds the work required of or permitted to the patients, was not excessive, and in the opinion of your committee such work as has been or is required or permitted is beneficial to them and results in the alleviation of their misfortunes.

Third. Cruel and inhuman treatment. Male ward.

The Ferris wheel bath. Your committee finds that there has been an unauthorized use of this form of bath by the attendants, through several years and quite recently. This form of bath is substantially the same as to the position of the patient immediately prior to its administration, as what is known as "bucking;" the patient's wrists are fastened together, and the arms drawn down over the bended knees, beneath the knee, and above the flexure of the elbow, and between the two, a broom stick is inserted; in this condition the patient is placed across a partially filled bath tub; the stick resting on the sides of the tub, or held by the attendants, and then the patient is rocked backward and forward, from one to five times.

The use of the gag—Your committee finds that there was an unauthorized use of the gag in two or three instances; also that the tub was used by attendants and that on one or two occasions the head of the patient was dipped under the water by the attendants; also that the shower bath was used in several instances, as punishment.

Beating and kicking patients.—In one instance in the male ward, an attendant, one, R. L. Dorbrandt, admitted having knocked down and kicked on the neck, a violent patient; but claimed that this action was necessary to save his own life; and another attendant, testified that Dorbrandt had on another occasion kicked a patient three times in the stomach. In another instance in the male ward, an attendant, who inflicted bruises and cuts on the head of a violent patient, with a lantern, in order as he claimed to save the attendant's life, was discharged.

These were the only instances of striking, kicking and beating in the male ward, brought to our attention.

Female ward.—Your committee finds that there was no beating, striking or choking of the female patients, and no unnecessary violence used in throwing them to the floor; nor were they dragged by the hair or ears; nor were enfeebled patients subjected to improper exertions. They were occasionally strapped to the door as a proper measure of restraint, but without unnecessary violence.

Your committee finds that the patient, Felicitia, was confined to her cell between the hours of perhaps, 6:30 and 8 o'clock p. m., for the reason that her mania was of a character that caused her to beat the walls and tear her clothing, making it impossible to keep her properly clothed. In view of the fact that she was tied to the bed at different times during the day that

she might not die from exhaustion, consequent upon her exertions, she was not put to bed until about 8:30 p. m., and for an hour and a half prior thereto she was strapped to the cell door by a strap sufficiently loose to admit of her standing up. The testimony also shows that the window was left open, but from the nature of the evidence, we cannot say whether it was cold enough to be prejudicial to her health. This was not done as a punishment, but merely as a means of restraint. The evidence goes to show that those in authority were unaware of the fact that the window was left open, and it was never reported to the management. This occurred in the month of October.

Your committee finds that dip baths were given four times, under the direction of the medical superintendent, and with beneficial results.

Fourth. Desecration of Bodies of the Dead. Mary Leonard Case. Mary Leonard was a patient from Dona Ana county; she remained in the asylum a number of months, during which time she received no communication from relatives or friends. The story had been circulated in Las Vegas that she was pregnant, and there were some symptoms of pregnancy. In order to determine the matter definitely, after her death, Dr. Tipton decided to hold a necropsy, which was held, and demonstrated that she was not pregnant.

The asylum had long been in need of a skeleton for use as a guide in special dissections, which were necessary in the opinion of the medical superintendent, to be made for the furtherance of the work in the asylum.

(Continued on page 3.)

## NAVAJOS VS. PUEBLOS.

**They Engaged in a Battle and the Pueblos Came Out Victorious.**

### FINDING OF A DEAD BODY.

Special to The Citizen.

Laguna, N. M., June 30.—Some Navajo Indians on the night of June 24 went to the Paguate Indian pueblo and a bloody fight followed.

The Navajos were intoxicated and rode into the Paguate Indian pueblo with the intention of wiping the village off the earth. Their Paguate brothers fought like demons, and the Navajos retreated after all kinds of threats had been made.

Yesterday afternoon the body of Jos Ensino, an Indian of some wealth, was found at the bottom of a deep arroyo three miles from Laguna. The body was all marked up, it having been beat with stones and clubs. The trail leading up to the arroyo showed that the murdered man had been riding with two others, and if they were from Laguna, they were probably dealt with in the same manner. Ensino had been missing since June 26, and hundreds of his friends have been searching for him. His horse returned with the saddle covered with blood. The Indians here are excited up to the upper notch and they blame the Navajos and swear they will have revenge.

There has been bad blood between these two Indian tribes for a long time. There are no new facts in the case up to this afternoon.

### Sued for Debt.

New York, June 30.—The ship Young America, which is being built in the Perth Amboy shipyards for the Nautical preparatory school of Rhode Island has been seized by the sheriff of Middlesex county, N. J., on attachment for \$4,800 procured by the designer of the vessel.

### Correy Appointed Assistant.

New York, June 30.—William Correy of Pittsburg, president of the Carnegie Steel company, was today made assistant to the president of the United States Steel corporation. The official statement says: "Correy is to perform the active duties of the president."

### Texas Official Assassinated.

Austin, June 30.—State Comptroller R. M. Love was assassinated in his office in the state capitol at 10:30 this morning by W. C. Hill, a discharged employe of the office. No cause for the deed is known at this time.

W. C. Hill, assassin of Love, committed suicide immediately after the shooting.

## HARMONY IN IOWA

**Republicans Are at Peace in the Hawkeye State.**

### SENSATIONAL BREAK IN COTTON

**President Roosevelt Will Witness International Yacht Race.**

### SHERIFF SHOT WHILE RESISTING A MOB

Des Moines, Iowa, June 30.—

Predictions made today were that the republican state convention which will convene here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning will be the shortest ever held in the state. It is expected that the convention will adjourn by 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. A full state ticket will be nominated. The platform has evidently been agreed upon as regards the tariff. It is known that the words that were most objectionable in the platform to the "stand patters" will be omitted.

Hon. George D. Perkins of Sioux City will be temporary chairman. The Cummins men are bringing forward M. E. Kendall for permanent chairman, and he may be chosen.

There is no particular friction between the factions.

### BREAK IN COTTON.

Big Drop in the Price of Cotton in New York City.

New York, June 30.—A sensational break occurred in cotton this morning. July contracts broke 58 points and August 34.

For a long time such a decline has been predicted and various stories were in circulation in explanation of the remarkable losses. One was to the effect that there were internal dissensions in the pool ranks, and another that a certain element of the New Orleans contingent was "leaking cotton." After the first rush of liquidation, however, there was a partial rally on renewed evidences of clique support, but the market remained very nervous.

## THE GRIM REAPER

**Carries Off Two Prominent Men Last Evening to the Great Beyond.**

### THEIR LIFE'S WORK DONE.

Captain Vose.

Another old settler of Albuquerque in the person of Captain Rufus C. Vose has passed over the great divide into the mystery of the great beyond.

The captain died about 8 o'clock last evening at the home of his brother in law, Charles H. Kimball, on Harrison avenue. He had been ill a short time and the cause of his demise was a nervous trouble. He was 65 years old and came to Albuquerque from Lake City, Colo., in the 70s, and ever since then he was always for Albuquerque in everything that would tend to uphold and advance the interest of the city and her people.

The deceased was the first hardware merchant in Old Albuquerque, but of late years he has been in the real estate business on the Pacific coast and in Colorado.

He was a civil war veteran and served as a volunteer from California. He was a member of the Grand Army and Loyal Legion. Old timers remember the captain and have nothing but words of praise for him and say a good man has gone to his reward. He is survived by his oldest brother, George T. Vose of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. Draper. The coo ascended Mrs. Hind all returned to this city a few weeks ago.

The funeral services will be in charge of the Masonic fraternity. There will be a short service at the house tomorrow morning at 9:30, conducted by Rev. W. D. Clayton, after which the Masonic bodies will escort the body to the Fairview cemetery.

where the Masonic funeral services will be held. The body will be buried in the Masonic plot, the O. W. Strong's Sons being in charge.

Peace to his captain's ashes.

Attention, Sir Knights. You are requested to assemble at the asylum at 9 a. m. tomorrow morning to attend Sir Knight R. C. Vose's funeral.

J. BORRADAILE, E. C.  
L. H. CHAMBERLIN, Sec. Recorder.  
Masonic Notice.

A special communication of Temple Lodge No. 6 will be held on Wednesday, July 1, at 8:45 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother Rufus C. Vose. By order of the W. M., Robert Abraham Secretary.

Attorney M. R. Downs.

Consumption, the "white curse," claimed Milton R. Downs last night at 6 o'clock at his home on New York avenue.

The deceased was 46 years old, and had lived here the past seven months with his family, coming from Kansas City, where he gave up his law practice. He came too late to the great sunshine land to reap any benefit, and last night as the sun was going down he passed into the presence of his Maker.

His body was taken in charge by J. W. Edwards, the undertaker, and is to be shipped to St. Louis, where it will be cremated, and the ashes will then be taken to Kansas City and buried.

Before his death Mr. Downs directed this to be done, and his wishes will be carried out. He is survived by a wife and son.

## OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

**Pueblo Indian Governors Will Consult Commissioner Indian Affairs.**

### PABLO ABETIA WILL PRESENT CASE.

Juan Domingo Abetia, governor of the Indian village of Isleta, and his secretary of state, Pablo Abetia, with Vigil ntonio, governor of the village Sandia, left for Washington this morning, where they will hold a conference with the commissioner of Indian affairs relative to some land matters in which the Pueblo Indians, especially of the two villages named, are vitally interested. Pablo Abetia, who is a well educated Indian, and can talk English fluently, will present their side of the case to the commissioner of Indian affairs. Marcelino Abetia, who is a brother of Pablo, the governor not being related, accompanied the party to this city from Isleta this morning, and saw them safe on the train for Washington. They will be absent from the territory about three weeks.

### ROOSEVELT WILL CHEER.

President Will Witness the International Yacht Race.

Oyster Bay, June 30.—President Roosevelt has expressed his intention to witness the international yacht race between the Reliance and Shamrock III, to be sailed on August 20. He will go to the course on the Mayflower. Sir Thomas Lipton recently extended an invitation to witness the races from his yacht, the Erin, but the president felt obliged to decline.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico, Senator Long of Kansas and former Postmaster General Bissell arrived here today and were the president's guests at luncheon.

### SHERIFF SHOT.

He Tried to Defend a Prisoner Against a Mob.

Scottsboro, Ala., June 30.—A mob of fifty marched from Larkinsville last night and took Andrew Diggs, colored, from jail and thence to the woods to be lynched. Diggs had been arrested for assaulting Miss Alma Smith (white) at Larkinsville last Sunday night, and brought here for safe keeping. Sheriff Austin resisted the mob with his life until he was shot down and the keys taken from him.

### American War Ships.

Kiel, June 30.—The United States squadron sailed at 6 p. m. today from Kiel, all the German ships saluting and the Americans responding. The squadron will stop at Hallundberg, Denmark, for two days and arrive at Portsmouth July 7.

## THE REPORT OF E. V. CHAVES

**He Begs Leave to Differ in Asylum Matter.**

**CERTAIN THINGS HE DOES NOT LIKE**

**He Believes Treatment of Male and Female Patients to Have Been Harsh.**

To the Hon. Miguel A. Otero, governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sir: As one of the members of the

committee appointed by you to investigate the insane asylum of New Mexico upon charges made against its management and not being able on certain important particulars to agree with the majority of said committee, I respectfully submit, this, my individual report of my findings and conclusions in regard to the management of said institution.

As stated in the report of the majority, the committee in its sessions allowed all the latitude possible to those who were preferring charges against the management of the institution, as well as to the management itself, with the view of having as full and complete an investigation as could be made in accordance with your instructions, and the investigation, which was conducted in a public manner, was not closed until all parties had presented all the evidence that they desired to present.

From a deliberate and full consideration of the very voluminous evidence which was submitted, I find:

1. That the asylum is kept in a neat condition, the rooms of the patients and the surroundings of the institution being cleanly and properly attended to.

2. That the patients are given good and sufficient food, having well appointed kitchen and dining rooms for males and females.

3. That, although some of the patients have been made to work for long hours at a time, yet the work rather than being detrimental, is of a beneficial character, both physically and mentally.

4. In the male department the evidence has conclusively established the fact that some of the patients were treated to a certain unknown and unusual way of bathing, known as the "Ferris wheel bath." This is done by stripping the patients, tying their wrists together, with a towel generally, then slipping the hands thus tied over the bended knees, allowing the knees to stick up through the wrists, then a broom stick or some other similar stick heavy enough to support the full weight of the patient is run through between the flexure of the knees and elbows; the patient is thus put in a tub of cold water with both sides of the stick either resting on the sides of the tub, or held by two men (generally attendants), and while the patient is thus suspended upon this stick he is given from one to several turns in the water, in the manner as if he were a wheel.

5. That on several occasions the gag was used. This gag was introduced in evidence, and consists of a piece of hard wood about from three to four inches long by about an inch wide, except that in the center it has a piece projecting out which is inserted in the mouth and then tied back of the head by two pieces of string, which it has at both ends. It has been used by some of the attendants to prevent patients from talking too much, and as a means of punishment.

6. That cold water tub and plunge baths have been administered to patients by attendants, sometimes tying the patient's hands and ducking the head in the water, and at the same time lifting the feet above the water. In one case a patient was thrown in a tub of cold water with his clothes on. The cold water shower bath was also used frequently to quiet patients, and as a means of punishment, because the patient had done some things which the attendants did not approve of.

In the male department there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy me that the steward had any knowledge of these unusual and cruel punishments

being administered to patients, but the evidence is clear that his inferior employees, such as attendants, were the parties directly responsible for them.

In many cases it has also been shown that patients were placed in straight jackets and strapped to the beds, and strapped to cell doors, either standing up or sitting down, or placed in their cells.

7. The main point of difference, however, between the majority of the committee and myself is in our findings as to the treatment of female patients. The majority of the committee in their report say, "Your committee finds that there was no beating, striking or choking of the female patients, and no unnecessary violence used in throwing them to the floor; nor were they dragged by the hair; nor were enfeebled patients subject to improper exertions. They were occasionally strapped to the door as a proper measure of restraint, but without unnecessary violence." And they also find, "The present matron is in no wise open to censure or criticism in her official capacity."

To this finding of the majority I can not subscribe, nor can I agree with them.

The evidence shows that the present matron of the insane asylum, who is at the head of the female department and only second in authority to the medical superintendent, not only sanctioned the unusual, cruel and inhuman treatment of some of the female patients, but in many cases she was prepared and directed and ordered her inferior attendants to administer such treatment to patients. These treatments consist:

1. In placing a patient "Felicitia" in a cell barefoot, with no other clothing on than an under garment, tying her with her back to the cell door with a strap about her chest and raising the window of her cell to the outside so as to let the cold air blow upon her while tied in that position. This treatment of "Felicitia" lasted for about from one hour to an hour and a half every evening for from two to six weeks, and until a short time before her death.

2. In throwing patients down and requiring several of the attendants, or tame patients, to sit on the patient until she promised to be good.

3. In striking and beating patients, in one instance striking the patient with a bunch of keys and chain used for carrying said keys.

4. In placing the knee on the patient while down on the floor, at the same time taking the patient by the throat and choking her with the hand.

5. In administering cold shower baths and plunge baths as a punishment for some past offense, such as the throwing of a piece of apple by the patient on the floor, and then rubbing it on the floor with the foot, or for talking too much.

6. In using on a girl patient, about 18 years old, what a witness called a "bridle," being a piece of buckram or canvas put in the mouth and tied back of the neck, because the patient was talking too much.

It was shown by several of the attendants that they left the institution because they could not stand the cruel treatment the female patients received at the hands of the matron, or by her orders.

This being a matter about which I entirely differ from the other members of the committee, I have been tempted to cite the evidence of several witnesses, whose testimony has not been impeached, in support of these charges, were it not for the fact that were I to do so my report would be entirely too voluminous. I will, however, cite the names of some of the witnesses whose testimony support these different charges, as may be seen by referring to their testimony and whose evidence

Continued on page four.